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OFFICIAL ON ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE TRADE LINKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 80 p 8

[Interview with Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Minister David Smith by Carlos Cardoso: "I Was Surprised by the Efficiency of the Ports of Maputo and Beira"]

[Excerpts] Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Minister David Smith was in Maputo as member of a delegation from his country attending the Second Conference for the Coordination of Development in Southern Africa. AIM [Mozambique Information Agency] interviewed David Smith who is 58 years old and was a member of the illegal Smith and Muzorewa administrations.]

AIM: Last week, Mr David Smith and Minister of Transportation of Zimbabwe Ernest Kadungure were in Mozambique. What was the purpose of that visit?

David Smith: The purpose of the visit was to have the Transportation Minister and myself attend a high-level meeting with the Ministers of Mozambique to discuss the future of the railroad and port facilities and to take a close look at the potential for the ever-growing traffic volume which we are going to have to provide for exports. My role as Minister of Industry and Commerce was secondary as compared to that of the Minister of Transportation; the main purpose was to make sure that our exports and imports would be moved more smoothly than in the past.

AIM: Did you like what you saw?

David Smith: I must say that I was impressed by what I saw last week. We saw cargo being loaded and arriving in Zimbabwe in 4 days. Now I can tell you that, if things go according to plan, we will be able to improve our position. For example, we are importing fertilizer and that has to be handled through Maputo because of the congestion in the other ports and because of the railroad facilities which we have been using. This is a big help to us. The same is true of fuel. There was a bottleneck regarding fuel. We were buying petroleum from PETROMOC [Mozambique Petroleum] in some cases but it came through the other line, through Komatipoort and Beit Bridge. Now, with the Limpopo—Chicualacuala line open, it will not only be cheaper for us but it will also be more efficient.

AIM: Do you think that there could be an increase in Zimbabwean imports and exports through Mozambique?

David Smith: Yes. I think that this is possible. I was surprised by the efficiency of the ports of Maputo and Beira. And I think that one of the most important benefits we are going to derive from last week's visit was the fact that we met with top-level ministers, we met with experts who run these operations and we were able to get to know them. Now, when we have a problem, we know exactly whom to contact and they solve our problem.

AIM: Does this mean that, in terms of trade and railroads, it is important to know somebody on the other side?

David Smith: That is absolutely essential. We are about to send experts to be stationed permanently in Mozambique so as to maintain contact with the port managers.

AIM: Will this happen soon?

David Smith: Yes, soon.

AIM: Did you also discuss the question of the oil pipeline?

David Smith: Yes. We not only discussed it but we also went to take a look at the place. The infrastructure facilities there are extremely good. The oil pipeline trial run has revealed progress and it is possible that we might be pumping petroleum through it in the not too distant future.

AIM: During the years of the UDI (Unilateral Independence Declaration) Southern Rhodesia became heavily dependent on the South African route. Trade and railroad experts became accustomed to lining up with the South African side. Do you think that these specialists have developed a psychology of dependence with respect to South Africa?

David Smith: No. I do not think that this is so. I think that they all realize that our country's geographic position always faced toward Mozambique. Naturally, nowadays there is a certain flow along the other railroad line to the ports. Our exports went up 47 percent since we became independent and that created a problem for us and in a similar manner, with the economy growing at the rate it has been growing, our imports are also going to go up. My viewpoint really involves a logistics problem which means that we must get all possible routes for our goods, both for export and for import.

AIM: Does this mean that there is some obstacle?

David Smith: There is no obstacle. But you have to consider one thing: The Zimbabweans easily adjust to the conditions involved in the process of our economy. If, following this visit, we can prove to our exporters and importers that Mozambican ports can handle much tonnage with experience and in the proper time, then this will be cheaper and more efficient for us.

AIM: Do you think that it is possible in Zimbabwe for people to have a clear idea to the effect that the ports here can be efficient?

David Smith: I think that we can say this to our importers and exporters. I am not afraid of any contradictions. But undoubtedly the proof of the pudding is in the eating and it will be necessary to prove that the time for diverting our exchange has come and that things will go as well as they go now. I sincerely hope that this will come about. This involves another way to go. If our limited number of trade transactions can be turned around, this will turn out to be easier for us. The reports we were getting showed us that there is a definite impetus at this time toward the improvement of railroad facilities. I am satisfied with the port facilities but there could be a bottleneck on the railroads. If the railroads could move freight as they told us they can, that will be an advantage for us.

AIM: Over the past 5 years, in Rhodesia, were there any serious doubts among persons such as you regarding the poor image which Mozambique had?

David Smith: There is no doubt that a distorted image of the situation had been created. And when you are isolated from a certain situation, there is a tendency to believe all kinds of things. I think that one of the benefits of our visit last week was that we were able to see the facilities with our own eyes. For example, the two main exports of Zimbabwe--sugar and steel--are being handled extremely well. Also, as I said before, we saw some goods that were being handled on the way to our country, for example, fertilizer and auto parts. That helps us achieve a considerable cost reduction.

5058

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LAGOS ASKS NO SANCTUARY FOR SUBVERSION AGAINST CHAD

AB291715 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The state of urgency with which the members of the OAU good offices committee on Chad responded to the invitation to the Lagos minisummit [words indistinct] of their genuine commitment to the cause for peace in that country. The invitation to the Lagos meeting is a fulfillment of the pledge by President Shehu Shagari to host the conference as soon as the cease-fire agreement was duly signed by the parties to the Chadian conflict. To the relief of the people of this country and all friends of Chad, the cease-fire agreement was eventually signed, and so Nigeria immediately redeemed her pledge.

The Lagos conference just ended also urged the Transitional National Union Government and the people of Chad as a whole to do everything possible to prevent the invasion of its territory which came about recently. In addition, it pressed on the Chadian Government the need to organize elections in collaboration with the OAU by early January 1982, in order to enable the people to elect a government of their choice. The conference found it absolutely necessary to appeal to the international community for assistance to Chad in its critical period of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This will help in the re-establishment of normal economic and commercial life which are essential to the people's economic and commercial life which are essential to the people's well-being and national stability.

In this renewed attempt to ensure lasting peace in Chad, two major disruptive factors must be discouraged: The first is that no African country must provide sanctuary to elements of subversion against the Chadian administration and the second is that all foreign countries must not be allowed to interfere. To the Chadian leaders themselves, they must show a new sense of patriotism and a demonstration of magnanimity in all their actions. This means that though they have just passed through a civil war with resultant losses in life and property, they should all work together to reestablish the same one family to which they all belong under the banner of the People's Republic of Chad.

This is the only basis on which all sacrifices made by countries like Nigeria in the interest of peace in Chad, can achieve the desired result. It is also the only way by which the government and people of Chad can show appreciation to the efforts of the OAU in general and in particular, the unqualified commitment of the organization's good offices committee to peace and stability in Chad.

ARAB SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS TO MEET

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 23 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

RIYADH, Dec. 22 (SPA) — The Kingdom's delegation to the first session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs on Thursday will depart for Tunis Wednesday.

The delegation will be led by Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs. It will comprise Prince Fahd ibn Sultan, deputy minister for social affairs; Rashad Hussain Mukhles, assistant deputy minister for social affairs; Ahmad Al-Yahya, director general of the Western Region labor main office; and Abdul Mohsen Al-Tamimi, director general of the social affairs office in the Eastern Province.

The council will discuss a plan to pursue the implementation of the Arab social development strategy during the 80's, recommendations of the Arab child conference, review studies to set-up an Arab institute to lay down the framework for special education and rehabilitation of handicapped, and draw an Arab theory for social work.

Sheikh Anqari will address the conference during the opening session. The statement will highlight the Kingdom's efforts in social development and care, the development of the Saudi Arabian child, caring for the handicapped. Sheikh Anqari will review Saudi Arabia's achievements in the field of social affairs which is a result of the government's great attention to social development programs, especially in child care and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

After the end of the conference, the Saudi Arabian minister will meet his Tunisian counterpart for talks on labor affairs and cooperation between their countries.

This is the first conference for the Council of Arab ministers of social affairs, after the Arab League approved its formation. Before, the ministers were meeting as a conference. Another conference on the Arab level would

up Sunday in Kuwait. The General Assembly of the Arab Union of News Agencies decided at the end of its two-day conference to draw new plans for dealing with international news agencies.

The general assembly endorsed results of a meeting between Arab and Latin American news agencies and recommended that an Arab-European seminar for directors of news agencies be held for further discussions. Saturday, the conference elected the director of the Kuwaiti News Agency, Barjis Hamoud Al-Barjis, president of the union for 1981.

WEST AFRICAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

NIGERIA and Ghana have been mandated to draw up proposals for the establishment of a federation of manufacturers associations in West Africa.

Deliberations on the proposals, which are to be carried out by the executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria and his Ghanaian counterpart, are to commence soon.

Disclosing this in Lagos on Monday at an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), the Executive Director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, Dr. Uma Eleazu, said the proposed federation, which had been agreed to in principle by all recognised manufacturers in West Africa, would ensure common approach to the problems of

manufacturers in the sub-region.

When fully established, Dr. Eleazu said, the federation of manufacturers association in West Africa will advise ECOWAS secretariat on industrial development guidelines.

Dr. Eleazu regretted that since the establishment of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria about nine years ago, the investment climate in the country had not been very conducive to Nigerian manufacturers.

"As a result," he said, "prospective Nigerian manufacturers rush to the building of houses where most of the risks encountered in the establishment of manufacturing industries are not likely to arise."

Dr. Eleazu also called for more dedication from the Nigeria Bank for Commerce and Industry and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank which, he said, were established purposely for advising and assisting businessmen.

As means of saving ~~industries~~ industries, Dr. Eleazu called for a check on the importation of certain products which were already being manufactured in the country in large quantities.

"We can keep our industries alive by so doing," Dr. Eleazu added.

The Manufacturers Association of Nigeria is made up of about 400 companies, manufacturing about 2,000 commodities ranging from corrugated iron sheets to glass.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN RETURNS FROM ETHIOPIA—The Angolan defense minister, Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Workers Party, returned home yesterday from Addis Ababa after delivering a personal message from the head of state to the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam. On arrival, the minister declared that his visit to Addis Ababa was a moment for informing the Ethiopian authorities on developments in Angola since the country became independent from Portugal in 1975. Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale who visited Ethiopia as an emissary of the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was accompanied by comrades Lopo de Nascimento and Manuel Augusto Alfredo (Orlogue), members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party. They are reported to have been received in audience by President Mengistu Haile Mariam during which they analyzed the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. [Text] [AB311350 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Dec 80]

UGANDA CONDEMNS SA TRIAL—The Uganda Government has described the trial of nine black South African patriots in Silverton by the South African racist regime as a shame and called for urgent measures to be taken to secure the immediate release of all those imprisoned. Three of the patriots were sentenced to death and 6 to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. In a statement issued in Kampala today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the trial was once more (a case) where the brutal and desperate arm of the racist regime had struck against the heroic and struggling masses of South Africa for freedom and justice. In the light of this, the statement said the Government of Uganda once more calls upon the international community, through UNO [United Nations Organization] to impose mandatory sanctions against the South African policy of apartheid, which constitutes a crime against humanity. [Text] [LD021914 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 2 Jan 80 EA]

MALAWI GUERRILLA CLAIM DENIED—The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday described as "false and without foundation" a British Sunday Telegraph report that Zimbabwe has become the headquarters of a Malawian leftwing guerrilla group bent on overthrowing President Kamuzu Banda. The newspaper said the "Socialist League of Malawi," led by Dr Attati Mpakatii, had been operating in Zimbabwe for nearly a year—before the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, won the election in March. According to the paper, the movement claims a membership of 20,000 among the 200,000 Malawians working and living in Zimbabwe and also had bases in Zambia and Tanzania. It said young Malawians had been training in weapons and tactics at a secret bush camp near Salisbury for its "People's Army of Malawi." But asked to comment on the report, Dr Shamuyarira said: "The story is false and without foundation. "The Government of Zimbabwe has not created any bases and is not in any way giving any support to any Malawian movement." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 5]

PRESIDENT DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS

AB011538 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 1 Jan (AFP)--In Angola, 1981 will be the year of discipline and control, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared in Luanda on Wednesday, during the traditional New Year's address.

The year 1980 had been proclaimed the year of creating the people's assembly (a legislative organ elected through indirect suffrage last November) and holding the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party (from 17 to 23 December 1980). These two tasks have been successfully achieved, the head of state declared.

However, President Dos Santos added that the building of socialism in Angola had been hindered, particularly because the fight against liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline and corruption had not been waged firmly.

The Angolan head of state declared that from now on, discipline will have to be observed from top to bottom, both at party and state levels. In order to meet this goal, the agent of order and justice will be called to play a fundamental role for the defense of the workers' interests, he added. Workers will have to exert control over production and distribution. The ways of exercising this control will have to change to conform to the country's current reality, he specified. Lastly, President Dos Santos urged the people to produce more, particularly in agriculture.

On the other hand, he announced that the next session of the people's assembly will have to study a bill to provide amnesty for certain categories of common law offenses committed more than a year ago. That, he specified, will serve to accelerate the judicial process, both civilian and military. He added that former agents of directorate of security and intelligence (DISA, dissolved in July 1978) who were arrested for abuse of power will be granted a temporary release until a competent court can try them in accordance with the law.

CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY ON DOS SANTOS' NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD031530 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since the first minutes of the current year the words discipline and control have become the slogans to be kept aloft for the next 366 [as heard] days in Angola.

Proclaimed by the president of the MPLA Workers Party, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his new year message, their implementation will necessarily entail the elimination of what the head of state described as the elements of a subjective nature which are rampant--laxity, disorganization, favoritism, protectionism, corruption and lack of control.

The last element of the subjective nature is used by the enemies of the people who foster tribalism, regionalism and racism, factors which greatly contributed to the fall of production and productivity and undermined the cohesion and internal unity of the party.

Besides the fall in production and productivity, the enemies of the people also aim at preventing technical and honest cadres from participating in the revolutionary tasks of national revolution. They have on many occasions forced those cadres to abandon the country. These maneuvers only serve the personal and obscure interests of the enemies of the people.

In order to counter this kind of maneuvers, in his new year message the head of state decided on a new struggle for all workers and the organization of a new, necessary force to impose discipline and arrange for adequate machinery to exercise control at all levels.

All forces of internal order and sectors dealing with the administration of justice will be called upon to participate in the new task and will have to perform a fundamental role in the defense of the working masses, compelling the people to respect the state laws and ensuring the physical and moral integrity of the citizens and of public order, having regard to revolutionary and socialist freedom.

The problem of hunger is another problem to be solved in as short a time as possible. Its solution will be effected by increasing work in the fields and by improving our agricultural and animal production.

In his new year message Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos laid down some essential tasks to be done, under our party's guidance, in the 5-year period beginning now. These are: to increase agricultural, forestry and animal production; to process our own national products and reduce imports; to develop the production of goods for export; to ensure the accumulation of foreign exchange in order to carry out investments which will guarantee complete and harmonious development of the national economy; to place foreign investments at the service of national reconstruction.

In order to enable us to distribute our wealth equally and to plan our economic development correctly, it will be absolutely necessary to carry out a population census. This task will begin this year and will be concluded in 1983. According to the head of state, this is another task which will have to be done by all of us.

Finally, referring in his message to the present situation in southern Africa and expressing the desire of our entire people, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the hope that the year which has just begun will produce firmer steps toward the stability and security of the southern part of the continent. This, he said, would mean an internationally-accepted settlement for the independence of the Namibian people and new advances toward the abolition of the apartheid system.

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

DANISH CITIZEN ARRESTED--A 32-year-old Danish cooperant, Mr Holm-Gregersen, has been missing since 29 November in the region of the border between Angola and Zambia, it was learned in Copenhagen on 22 December. He was reportedly arrested by Angolan police while trying to obtain supplies in a sparsely populated savanna region. Holm-Gregersen, who had been hired a few months ago by the Zambian Ministry of Education, was touring villages for informational purposes, presenting films and documentaries aimed at convincing the people not to massacre the local fauna, already decimated by illegal poaching. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Dec 80 p 4]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--The People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol agreement on cooperation in the field of sports. The agreement was signed in Luanda at the end of talks between delegations from both countries. The protocol provides that the two countries will strengthen their relations in this field. [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

DENIAL OF HABRE REQUEST--Yaounde, 29 Dec (AFP)--On Monday morning, official sources in Yaounde stated that Hissein Habre, leader of the Northern Armed Forces in Chad, has never asked for political asylum in Cameroon and that should he request it, there would be no question of granting it. The same sources indicate that after having signed the Lome Accord for a cease-fire in Chad on Tuesday, 16 December, in Yaounde, Mr Hissein Habre went to Lagos and that he has not returned to Cameroon since. [Text] [AB290931 Paris AFP in French 0917 GMT 29 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER FORMS OPPOSITION PARTY

AB271255 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Text] Bangui, Dec 27 (AFP)--Sylvestre Bangui, who resigned as deputy premier and foreign minister last month, has launched his country's first internal opposition party since the fall of Emperor Bokassa in September 1979.

Mr Bangui, who as his country's ambassador in Paris denounced Bokassa's role in the massacre of Central African schoolchildren, has called his new political movement the Rassemblement du Peuple Centrafricain (the Central African People's Rally).

His announcement comes in the wake of a national reflection seminar earlier this month, which scheduled presidential elections for March and legislative elections for June.

The seminar, part of President David Dacko's efforts to promote national unity, also decided that the Central African Republic should adopt a multi-party political system more quickly than originally planned.

Mr Dacko, who ousted Bokassa in a French-backed coup in September 1979, had earlier said that he would put this off for two years to enable the country to eliminate ethnic-based party rivalries.

Mr Bangui, announcing the creation of his new political movement here, said that he resigned from Mr Dacko's government on November 12 because of aspects of his country's cooperation policy.

Central Africans alone have the ability to take decisions that affect the destiny of their country, he said, in an apparent reference to French support for Mr Dacko's regime.

Mr Bangui, who said his movement favored a return to a multi-party system, added that it would support the choice of the people in next year's presidential poll.

The country at present has just one party, the Central African Democratic Union, which was set up by Mr Dacko in March to replace the movement for the social evolution of black Africa, under which Bokassa ruled the Central African empire as a one-party state.

Other Central African parties, the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, led by Ange Patasse, and the Congo-based Oubangian Patriotic Front, are still both based in exile.

Mr Dacko, speaking shortly after the democratic union's first congress in March, told a press conference that the party would have internal factions as this would detract from the national unity needed to rebuild the country after the ravages of Bokassa.

The recent national reflection seminar, which lasted a week, called for the drafting of a statute governing the formation, and, if necessary, the dissolution of political parties. These parties would have to respect the principles of democracy and national unity, it said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HABRE CONTINUES FIGHT--Paris, 1 Jan (Reuter)--Former Chad Defence Minister Hissene Habre, whose forces were driven from the capital Ndjamena last month by Libyan-backed government forces, says he will continue to fight until foreign troops leave the country. In an interview to be published tomorrow in the Paris-based African daily LE CONTINENT, Mr Habre said his Northern Armed Forces (FAN) voluntarily pulled out of war-torn Ndjamena on December 15 to spare the civilian population further suffering and to continue the battle on other fronts. "I can assure you that the FAN are intact," he said. "They will continue the battle until the external enemy has been kicked out of our country." Mr Habre, defeated after nine months of bitter civil strife with the forces of President Koukouni Oueddei, told the daily he could never accept what he called Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's hegemonistic and annexationist designs on Chad and its African neighbours. "[Words indistinct] to say that Chad [words indistinct] living space and its security zone. These are expressions which recall Nazism," he said. [Text] [JN011906 London Reuter in English 1852 GMT 1 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MENGISTU: BARRE LACKS SUPPORT--Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today reiterated that although the puppet of imperialism, the Mogadishu reactionary government, was preparing for further destruction, we were in no doubt whatsoever that the Somali broad masses would not align themselves with the Somali Government for further destruction. The comrade chairman said that the broad masses of Somalia had never aligned themselves with the government before to wage war against their brothers, the Ethiopians. This was reiterated by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, at a graduation ceremony of the 42d group of the Harar branch of the Hebrat Senior Military Academy. The comrade chairman recalled that Ethiopia had been able to destroy all the reactionary forces which imperialism had mustered against us and had also managed to wound imperialism itself, adding that imperialism was still encouraging the same invasion force to invade us. He said that since Siad Barre had come to realize that his aggressive plans against Ethiopia did not have the support of the people and realizing that his authority was slipping from his hands, and because of the fact that Ethiopia and Kenya were collaborating for peace with a spirit of good-neighborliness, he had issued a new declaration to prepare the Somali people for another war. Our communist leader said that contrary to what the imperialist puppet Siad Barre had claimed, revolutionary Ethiopia had no plans at all to start a war against Somalia. Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that our revolutionary army was strong, it possessed a socialist discipline. It was united, battle-tested and heroic, adding that the broad masses of Ethiopia were proud of it and dependent on it. On arrival at Harar town from Dire Dawa today, to take part in the graduation ceremony, our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, was given a rousing reception by thousands of Harar residents. [Text] [LD301402 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

ARMY UNREST--Contradictions in the Derg's army between the militia and regular soldiers and between cadres and the oppressed men in uniform as well as between cadres and officers are worsening from day to day. Accordingly, reports from the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] indicate that shooting broke out among Derg soldiers in the military camp in (Wukro) town, in Tigre, resulting in serious injury to a Derg soldier and the defection of three others to the TPLF. The incident occurred on 27 December 1980. [Text] [LD301855 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

MIG-21 SHOT DOWN--During the week the heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] continued their struggle to free the people of Eritrea from fascist barbarism and continued their heroic deeds in resisting the huge army of the Derg and destroying the Derg's tanks, aircraft, and heavy armaments by shooting down a Derg MIG-21 plane. The Derg's MIG-21 plane was shot by the ground fire of antiaircraft guns of the EPLF fighters deployed at the Af Abed front on 26 December 1980. After being shot, the plane crashed at the (Sembel) airbase near Asmara. [Excerpt] [LD301854 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

GABON

BONGO URGES LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD, CRITICIZES FRANCE

AB301127 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] President of the republic spoke about foreign policy yesterday at the Renovation Palace. He particularly raised the question of the Chadian tragedy. President Omar Bongo warned his colleagues against the machinations of some big powers who use some small African countries as instruments. The head of state dissociated himself from the decision made by what he called the Lagos minority during the recent conference on Chad. The head of state vigorously condemned the Libyan presence in Chad, he called for the restoration of peace in Chad. He also deplored the withdrawal of French troops from Chad. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin recording] At a time when this year is drawing to an end, I would like to make a solemn appeal to all the great powers, to all the small African countries. It is not because one is rich that one has to embark upon subversion. I am thinking particularly about the painful problem of Chad. I understand a minority won victory during the recent Lagos summit. [words indistinct]. It is inadmissible that an African country should be occupied by another country. We are all Africans; every African problem should be the concern of all. That is why I, Bongo, (?condemn) France for leaving the Chadians to kill one another and to withdraw simply because there is liberty, there is sovereignty [words indistinct]. Libya should withdraw. If Libya is a friendly country to all Africans, after restoring peace in Chad, she should go back to her barracks and leave the Chadians to control their country themselves. But if she remains there, then Libya is what they themselves popularly call, imperialist. I know some people will say: There is Bongo again saying all this: Yes, I am saying this because this is my view. I am sure there are countries which share my view but they dare not say it. Obviously, I will be accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Chad, but since Libya has opened the way, we might as well follow in their steps. [words indistinct].

I was an officer in the French Army in Chad, so I know the Chadian problem. It is not only the Chadian problem which should concern us; there are other problems which should be solved within the OAU. Our socialism, our communism, our Marxism to us in Gabon, should not be something imported. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

LIBERIA

EDITOR RETURNS FROM FRG VISIT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Mr O. Eugene Shaw, editor of the independent newspaper, FOCUS, who has been on a two-month information tour of the Federal Republic of Germany returned this week.

Mr Shaw left here for Germany on October 10, at the invitation of the German Embassy here in Monrovia. His program in Germany was arranged by INTER NATIONES on behalf of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government.

Among the programs the photo-journalist participated in included the Frankfurt International Book Fair where Africa was the main theme, a visit to the German International Institute of Journalism in West Berlin, and another visit to the offices of the Stuttgarter Nachrichten, the world's only computer-run newspaper.

Mr Shaw, who is currently visiting the U.S. on a vacation/business trip, hopes to find investors who could assist in the expansion of his newspaper (FOCUS). He has already held talks with Mr Don Graham of the Washington Post newspaper.

Due to very high printing cost, coupled with the decline of commercial advertising which had constituted the only source of any significant revenue for the FOCUS newspaper, Mr Shaw had, prior to his German visit, temporarily suspended production of the paper. The difficulties had been compounded by the fact that Mr Shaw had almost single-handedly handled the bulk of the paper's production responsibilities.

Mr Shaw's visit is one of the most recent manifestations of the many assistance programs the Federal Republic has been extending to Liberians.

CSO: 4420

POLICE DIRECTOR DISSATISFIED WITH POLICE ACADEMY'S STATE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The Director of the Liberia National Police, Mr Joe Y Myers, has expressed dissatisfaction over the deplorable condition at the National Police Academy in Paynesward.

He said that the Police Academy being the base of the National Police, Government will have to do everything possible to maintain it.

Director Myers was speaking at the Academy on Tuesday where he was guest of honor at the invitation by the Academy Staff.

Director Myers said he was happy to visit the Academy, and told the officers to be dedicated to their jobs.

He said the development of the academy must claim the attention of all law enforcement officers and warned that mistakes that were made by past government officials must not be repeated.

While at the Academy, Director Myers inspected the dormitory, dinning hall, library, radio workshop, firing range, and the newly arrived police cars.

The Director assured the Academy Staff of his fullest support in uplifting the standard of the police training grounds.

Speaking on behalf of the Academy Staff, the Commandant James Forkpa said they were delighted to have the Director and his staff visit them.

He said the visit enabled the Police Director to see for himself the most needed items for the Academy.

The Commandant then appealed to the Director for more manpower and additional qualified instructors, including transportation and office equipment.

He also reminded the Director about the lack of proper coordination between the Academy and the National Police Headquarters, which the commandant termed as duplication of interpretation.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER NOTES JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Excerpt] The Assistant Foreign Minister for International Cooperation Affairs, Mr Sylvester Grigsby, has said that Japanese aid to Liberia has considerably contributed to the development process of this country.

He said the main thrust of Japan's aid here was towards human resources development, agriculture, infrastructure, road construction, and telecommunications.

Minister Grigsby was delivering a speech on "Japan in the International Community" at a programme organized by the Japanese Embassy here last Thursday at the Ducor Hotel.

Japan is currently undertaking a five-month topographic and photogrammetric mapping of the proposed dam sites and reservoirs for the hydropower development project at the St. John River Basin in Grand Bassa County.

A four-man Japanese team is also conducting feasibility studies here for the construction of a new maternity center in Monrovia.

Minister Grigsby told the gathering that Japanese aid was undergoing a considerably shift from emphasis on the loan element to emphasis on the grant element, noting that about 60 percent of Japan's aid goes to countries in the Far East, 25 percent to the Middle East, nine percent to Latin America, and six percent to Africa.

Minister Grigsby, who studied economics in Japan for two years under Japanese Government scholarship programme, traced Japan's history from the sixth century to 1965 when Japan became the second ranking economic power among the capitalist economies.

CSO: 4420

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DONATES MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Soviet Ambassador to Liberia, Mr Anatoly, Oulanov, Wednesday presented 14 tons of drugs and medical supplies valued at \$110,000 to Health and Social Welfare Minister, Dr Kate C Bryant, on behalf of the Soviet Government, and the Red Cross Society in the Soviet Union.

Presenting the drugs at the Free Port here, Ambassador Oulanov said after the April 12 coup, the Soviet Government, understanding the needs of the Liberian People, and taking into consideration the request of Head of State M/Sgt, Samuel K. Doe for assistance to Liberia with medical supplies, his government was pleased to donate the drugs for the health care of the Liberian people.

Health and Social Welfare Minister, Dr Bryant, thanked the Soviet Government for the medical supplies on behalf of the Government and people of Liberia.

She expressed appreciation for the gesture and said it was "one step toward concretizing the health, social and economic growth of Liberia."

Minister Bryant assured Ambassador Oulanov that the drugs would be distributed to the 15 hospitals, and other centers throughout the country.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

COMMISSION TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION--Monrovia, 24 Dec (AFP)--The National Redemption Council will set up a national commission to draw up a new constitution, M/Sgt Samuel K. Doe, the Liberian head of state announced in his Christmas message on Wednesday. The composition and the area of competence of this commission are being defined and will soon be announced, the Liberian president specified. Master Sergeant Doe also reaffirmed the soldiers' commitment to return to their barracks, saying: We took over power to restore a political and social system based on democratic principles favorable to the Liberian people. To attain this objective, he said, there must be economic, social and political justice as well as freedom, loyalty and free elections. These democratic principles, Master Sergeant K. Doe notably added, must be laid down in a socio-political contract which expresses the aspirations of the Liberian people. In his Christmas message, the head of state indicated that he had not imposed a total freeze on employment in his November speech on economic matters. The government has not prevented private enterprise from providing employment to people, he said. I would be happy if the latter would assist the revolution in providing more employment. They must not use the governmental measures as a pretext to stop hiring. [Text] [AB241558 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 24 Dec 80]

COMMITMENT TO AFRICAN LIBERATION--Foreign Minister G. Bacchus Matthews has said that Liberia will continue to fight alongside other peace-loving nations for the total liberation of the African continent. Speaking at a new year reception he hosted on behalf of the Liberian Government at the executive villa in Monrovia yesterday, Mr Matthews reechoed Liberia's commitment to the liberation of the African continent from the vestiges of suppression and exploitation by enemies of the continent. He said that to achieve this goal, the government of Liberia will continue to stick to the principles of human rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the promotion of economic activities, as described in the charters of the United Nations, the OAU and ECOWAS. [Text] [AB020710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

ALL BUT 15 ARRESTED IN 1975 PARDONED

LD311640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpta] Here is an important resolution from the People's Assembly Permanent Commission read by Rui Baltazar, member of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission and minister for finance:

A counterrevolutionary act sparked by imperialist forces and staged by some elements of the FPLM took place on 17 December 1975.

A process of investigation having been carried out, the commission of enquiry appointed by the Political Military Committee concluded that there were various levels of involvement by the implicated. Accordingly, it found that 15 people among the detained were organizers of all this counterrevolutionary act and were enemy agents with direct connections with the enemy abroad. The rest of the detainees figured as elements involved in a serious action aimed at the overthrow of our power by force. Their degree of involvement was diverse, however, it having been noted that most of them were just used for this diversionist and subversive action mounted by the 15 elements referred to above.

Both cases fall under law number 2/79, article 23 which provides death sentences for such cases.

The permanent political committee studied in depth the conclusions of the report from the commission of enquiry. Noting that most of those implicated in this counterrevolutionary act were allured and used by the enemy; considering that the degree of responsibility of these individuals was smaller than that of the organizers, although the acts committed were obviously grave because they endangered the security of the people and the people's state; noting that during the period of deprivation of liberty which has lasted up to the present, most of these individuals repented for their actions; and analyzing the life of each one of them and valuing the positive role played by many during the armed struggle for national liberation, the permanent political committee, confident of the possibility of re-education and full reintegration of these elements into society and on the basis of the prestigious tradition of clemency by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, has decided to propose to the People's Assembly Permanent Commission the pardoning of most of those implicated in the crime.

To forgive, however, does not mean to forget, more so when it comes to crimes against the security of the people and the people's state. The opportunity accorded these individuals today does not constitute a right to irresponsibility. Their task is to become useful elements to society. The clemency measure constitutes an opportunity for these elements to participate in the struggle against underdevelopment, which is our main task for the decade.

In this context and on the occasion of the beginning of the decade of victory over underdevelopment, under the aegis of paragraph j, article 44 of the constitution, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission determines:

Article 1: All elements implicated in the counterrevolutionary act of 17-19 December 1975 and detained up to the present date are pardoned, with the exception of the 15 elements responsible for the organization of the action and whose legal proceedings have been referred to the revolutionary military tribunal.

Article 2: Those individuals who were not pardoned will be subjected to trial within the terms of the law.

Article 3, Part 1: The present measure of clemency will lose effect if the beneficiaries commit another crime against the security of the people and of the people's state;

Article 3, Part 2: On committing a new crime falling under law number 2/79 of 1 March, the accused will be tried for this crime and for crimes for which he is now pardoned.

Approved by the People's Assembly Permanent Commission.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN--Private businessmen who supply the people of Greater Maputo will this month attend a seminar devoted to the study of the mechanisms and operations of the New Supply System to be introduced within several weeks in the country's capital. During the seminar, those retailers will also study regulations on private commerce in the People's Republic of Mozambique. They will also be briefed during this seminar on the penalties against those violating those laws. This was announced by the director of the GOAM (General Supply Organization of the City of Maputo) during a meeting held recently in the course of which he also analyzed the experimental phase in the process of surveying the 11 products included in the New Supply System. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 3] 5058

FRENCH DROUGHT DONATION--The French Government offered about 1,200 tons of wheat to Mozambique to help the drought victims. Another gift of 700 tons of wheat is likewise scheduled to arrive in Maputo this month, likewise offered by the French Government to support the drought victims. These gifts are coming in response to an appeal issued to the international community by the supreme leadership of the party and the government and come on top of many others already turned over by Mozambican citizens and institutions as well as by the governments of various countries and national and international organizations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 7] 5058

GDR INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETING--The Third Session of the Industry Subcommittee of the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee began yesterday in the country's capital; it will be in session until 7 December. On the Mozambican side, the meeting is guided by the national director of the metallurgical and electromechanical industry, Inocencio Matavele; the delegation from the GDR is headed by Dr Friedrich Wild, Vice Minister of General Machine-Building, Agricultural Machinery, and Vehicles, from that socialist country, who has been in Mozambique for several days now. In their conversations, they will review all objectives agreed upon between the two governments within the context of cooperation in the industrial area and they will review the degree of implementation of the various planned actions. The agenda of the Third Meeting of this subcommittee also includes the drafting of an action program leading up to the next meeting which will be held next year in Berlin. The Industry Subcommittee is one of the various agencies making up the Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee whose latest working session--the third one--was held in the middle of this year in Maputo and in Quelimane, under the direction of Public Works and Housing Minister Julia Carrilho and Kurt Singhuber, Minister of Mining, Metallurgy, and Potash, who will be the chairmen of this committee,

for the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. The Mixed Mozambique-GDR Committee is an instrument created for the coordination, promotion, and supervision, on the central level, of the various cooperation efforts in different areas in the economic and industrial field involving the two countries within the context of relationships of friendship and solidarity existing between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS IN Portuguese 3 Dec 80 pp 1,2] 5058

MAPUTO PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED--The Governor and President of the Provincial Assembly of Maputo, Jose Moiane, yesterday announced the dissolution of the Provincial Assembly in compliance with a resolution of the Permanent Commission of the AP [Provincial Assembly]. This announcement was made during the First Special Session of that body of government and results from the award, to the city of Maputo of the status of a province; this makes it necessary to revise the makeup of the AP of Maputo so that it may reflect the problems of the current territorial area of that province. This special session was attended by deputies from the AP, cadres from the party and government, as well as representatives of the Democratic Mass Organizations. The governor of the province also said that the first steps were taken toward the creation and consolidation of the district structures during the three-year term office of the deputies. In another passage in his address Governor Jose Moiane stressed the fact that the district must be a territorial unit capable of managing and planning the economic and social life of the people and correctly carrying out the central plans. Concentrating on the frontier districts, Jose Moiane told the deputies that the tasks concerning the organization of the people in communal villages will be started shortly as a way of minimizing the difficulties they are facing. In his speech, the president of the Maputo AP listed ~~some~~ improvements in the areas of transportation, supply, and health education among other things, due to the commitment with which each deputy devoted himself during his term of office. The deputies also devoted their attention among other issues to the drought which has hit the districts of Moamba, Magude, and Matutuine. In the evening, Governor Jose Moiane gave a reception for the deputies of the outgoing assembly. Here is the makeup of the provincial election commission, approved by the national commission: Jose Male, chairman; Jose Correia Ganancio, reporting officer; Antonio Machado, secretary; Daniel Litsuri, Marina Noronha Ribeiro Pincas, Melita Guamba, Pedro Luis Wetimane, Geraldo Antonio Chirindza, Justino Mondlane and Aires do Amaral. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 2] 5058

DROUGHT DRIVES PEOPLE TO VILLAGES--Inhambane--People in the drought zone consider the communal villages to be the solution to the various problems they face. To come up with a response to this concern and to implement the decisions adopted during a meeting held in Vilanculos early in October, directed by the provincial secretary for party ideological work, with the participation of the district administrators of Govura, Vilanculos and Massinga, a delegation from the provincial government, headed by the director of transportation and communications, worked in those districts between 17 and 22 December. The provincial delegation specifically worked in localities selected for the construction of future communal villages, as well as in localities where the people have already begun to organize themselves along patterns of collective existence. This trip was designed to enable the officials to take a close look at the concerns of the people who have to move to other areas, as well as those who will

stay in the same places and who have already begun to organize themselves. As far as we have been able to establish in the areas we covered, the important decisions made in Vilanculos are being widely accepted and this can be confirmed by the rich contribution made by the people during the meetings held by that government delegation. Men and women talked about the difficulties they were facing due to the drought and due to the fact that they have to cover long distances to get water or medical assistance. Most of the peasants did not conceal their satisfaction with the plan that called for them to be transferred from certain localities to others where they can live an organized life, especially in the communal villages. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 80, p 3] 5058

USSR BUILDING ENTERPRISE--Repairs on the Beira-Moatize Railway Line will begin shortly and the work will cost over 4 billion meticals. The newspaper NOTICIAS, which refers to the repair work in today's issue, says the work will be undertaken by a Soviet building enterprise. Over the next 3 months Soviet representatives will discuss with central structures of Mozambique ports and railways the establishment of a technical office to coordinate work. The technical office will be attached to Mozambique ports and harbors. The CFM [Mozambique Railways] director general, who relayed the information, also said the Beira-Moatize railway renovation, which will ensure the transportation of coal mined in Moatize, is one of many tasks that the National Directorate of Ports and Railways will undertake. He pointed out that the said tasks were contained in the recommendations made at the recent meeting of the nine southern African countries in Maputo. [Text] [LD050700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jan 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

COMMENTARY EXAMINES FOREIGN PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

AB031051 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Commentary]

[Text] The alien population in Nigeria increased tremendously shortly before and after the ratification of the protocol of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, regarding the movement of the community's citizens in other states. With this protocol, community citizens are allowed free entry into the territories of member states to conduct business there for at least 3 months without any legal hindrance. But even before this arrangement, Nigeria had been generous in the way she was welcoming visitors. We have had thousands of nationals of neighboring countries in our midst for decades preceding the inauguration of ECOWAS. As a matter of fact, the people of this country have grown to regard those other nationals as brothers and sisters [words indistinct]. This situation has been consolidated by intermarriage which is a universally recognized instrument for the forging of unity and oneness. And so it is a common feature in Nigeria to find nationals of all West African countries in particular living and doing well in any part of the Federal Republic.

But at the same time the alien population has been polluted by criminals who are clearly undesirable. Police records show that many of the crimes committed in the country in the last few years are traceable to foreigners residing in Nigeria. [Words indistinct] This (?dangerous) situation has persisted for so long that many Nigerians and indeed non-Nigerians have expressed fear and concern. Our first citizen, President Shehu Shagari, could not steer away from the fact that some foreign nationals come to turn themselves into a nuisance in Nigeria. In his new year message to the nation, the president remarked that the religious fanatics who caused the unrest in Kano state recently were mainly citizens of neighboring countries. And so, he emphasized the need for greater internal vigilance, pointing out that Nigeria cannot continue to harbor undesirable elements in the name of African unity.

The commitment of this country to the unity and solidarity of West Africa and the rest of the continent is not in doubt. We are one of the founding fathers of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, and also foundation members [as heard] of the Organization of African Unity, OAU. In these two bodies, Nigeria has been playing a highly commendable role over the years, particularly in relation with the termination of racism and apartheid [words indistinct]. Nobody should be left in doubt that in the prosecution of these formidable roles, Nigeria may incur the displeasure of some other states purely on the basis of jealousy. But this is not a matter that should worry our friends and well-wishers. All we have to do is to gird our loins and ensure the maintenance of the internal security so that at the end of the day we shall be able to successfully discharge our obligations to our people in Nigeria, the African continent and (?whole world).

CSO: 4420

'DAILY TIMES' DISCUSSES NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Number of parties"]

[Text]

THE five political parties now operating in the country constitute only about one-tenth of the over 80 parties that suddenly sprang up with the lifting of the ban on political activities in 1978.

But there are many people today who believe that even five parties are too many and would rather that we make do with just two political parties. The argument often advanced by those who hold this view is that a situation in which there are too many fairly strong parties, each putting up a presidential candidate, is never likely to guarantee a strong and widely respected leadership, for which reason the country preferred the presidential system to others.

This is not an argument completely lacking in substance. It is, for instance, tempting for political parties that lose the presidency to assume the role of opposition and to make the president's work more difficult. But the snag is not whether or not those who would want to see fewer than five parties in Nigeria have solid arguments. Rather, the problem is just how the number of parties can be reduced, even if there is a consensus on such an issue.

In deciding to register only five out of the over 80 political associations then seeking registration, the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC) was guided by such criteria as the need to have truly national parties and not tribal unions. To allow all the political associations to

field candidates and contest the elections, as some had wanted, would have been to pave the way for chaos and thus make nonsense of the whole carefully planned transition. The screening exercise was thus necessary and understandable.

Though it has now become conventional wisdom in informed and even official circles that five parties are too many, it seems the full implications of such a view are not being pondered by its advocates. It is either that such people want to wish some of the parties out of existence or they would want some parties to be legislated out of the scene.

The former is impossible. The latter is inconsistent with the democratic spirit of the Constitution. And we cannot but agree with Vice-President Alex Ekwueme that to reduce the number of political parties we now have through legislation is to set a bad precedent, and put in motion a chain of events that is sure to bubble and boil over in unpredictable ways and places.

As the Vice-President said, to pass any legislation reducing the number of political parties now in the country is to infringe on people's fundamental right of association.

If, really, five political parties are too many, then the solution is not to arbitrarily cut down the number. Rather the only meaningful solution is to allow the parties themselves decide, through natural processes to fuse into two or more parties. That way, it will be survival of the fittest for the parties. And that is the only step consistent with the Constitution.

BRIEFS

GOVERNOR: JUDICIAL SYSTEM CUMBERSOME—The Ogun State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, has said that "incessant" remand of minor offenders has worsened the conditions of the country's prisons. The governor made the remark during the swearing-in ceremony in Abeokuta of a five-man review commission on the administration of criminal justice in the state. He noted that minor offenders had lost their liberty and valuable time while in prison custody. Chief Onabanjo urged the commission to find ways and means to eliminate the stigma associated with the administration of justice in the country with particular reference to Ogun State. He also observed that the country's judicial system, which he said, was a colonial heritage, was cumbersome and irrelevant to the needs of a modern society. The governor pointed out that the customary courts were reintroduced in the state to make justice available to the people regardless of their economic positions. Among others, the commission will examine and evaluate the use of remand and how the principle of restitution and personal reparation by the offender may be given a more prominent place in the administration of criminal justice. In addition, the commission will examine the problem of delay in the administration of criminal justice and identify the factors that cause delay at criminal trials. It will also suggest practical ways of shortening the trial procedure. The commission is expected to submit its report within three and four months. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 19]

PRP ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES—The interpretation of the PRP's constitution has now been vested in the national directorate of the party. This was one of the resolutions adopted yesterday at the end of the two-day convention of the Rimi-Musa faction of the party in Lagos. The convention said the new regulations meant a repeal of article 19 of the party's constitution which gave the powers of interpretation ultimately to the national president. The convention dissolved the former national directorate and national officers of the party and appointed Chief Michael Imoudu its national president. Governors Balarabe Musa and Abubakar Rimi were made deputy national president and national secretary of the party respectively. The convention resolved to inform the FEDECO, state branches as well as the police of the new changes. The party, reaffirmed its commitment to a new social order, condemned the massacre in Kano State, and unanimously endorsed the regular meetings of the nine governors. It further urged the two PRP governors to seek further ways of bringing about peace and progress of the country. The convention ratified the recommendations of the Port Harcourt national directorate meeting of November 15 and 16 to relieve Malam Aminu Kano, Mr SG Ikoku, Dr MT Liman and others of their party posts. [Ayo Siyanbola] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 1]

MORE LABOR PARTICIPATION--The national president of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, Mr David Ojeli, has said, that with the current development in the country, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC) should be more involved in the affairs of the nation. Speaking on NTV Benin programme, "Guest of the Week," Mr Ojeli suggested that the NLC could do this by influencing such national issues like the budget by making its own proposals to the executive before presentation to the National Assembly by the President. He argued that the NLC should not also be silent on burning national issues like the revenue allocation and the creation of more states. Mr Ojeli said that he also agreed that the present criticism of the NLC of which he is the national vice-president, stemmed from the fact that the congress had concerned itself to mainly negotiating for wages and better conditions of service for workers. Speaking on the issue of car loans, he reaffirmed that next month would be crucial in the demand of his union for the loans to be restored in the public service but refused to say what he would do if the verdict of the National Industrial Arbitration Tribunal over the issue was unfavorable. He claimed that the ego of the civil servant had been so debased during the military rule that governments ought to have done a lot to improve the outlook and equipment with which civil servants could work. He suggested that civil servants should be given special incentives for initiative and drive. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Dec 80 p 40]

WARNING ON BARRING ALIENS--Three papers [word indistinct] on the recent religious disturbances in Kano State. The NEW NIGERIAN writes on the hatred generated for aliens in the country following the Kano disturbances caused by religious fanatics led by Mohamed Marwa (Mai Kasini), who was an alien. Asking for caution in what it calls this controversial issue, the paper is of the view that for every devilish [Mai Kasini], there are hundreds of useful aliens, some of whom have contributed to the development of this country. The NEW NIGERIAN then warns that we would be the worse affected by attempting to bar other West Africans from coming to this country for no valid reasons. If we do this, the paper adds, would only be inviting retaliation from other countries. [As heard] it however calls on the government to tighten security at our borders to insure that undesirable aliens do not enter the country. [Excerpt] [AB051148 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jan 80]

ARMY MODERNIZATION--The Nigerian Army is to purchase automatic data processing equipment to make its operations more efficient and improve productivity. Disclosing this, the chief of army staff, Lt Gen G. S. Diallo, said that the proposal was also in line with the modernization program of the force. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 80 AB]

KANO GOVERNOR CRITICIZED--The NEW NIGERIAN criticizes the broadcast by the Kano State governor on the riot in the area. The paper points out that rather than appeal for calm and cooperation from the public, the governor pointed an accusing finger at some people as the perpetrators of the riot. It advises the governor to be more careful in his utterances in such critical situations. The NEW NIGERIAN also appeals to those citizens who attacked the residence of the governor not to judge him by his statements but by tangible results of his tenure. [Excerpt] [AB301226 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Dec 80]

KANO HANDLING CRITICIZED--The DAILY SKETCH focuses on the Kano riot. The paper is not happy with the way and manner that some security agents in the country have handled the incident. It points out the damage done to the image of the Kano State governor by the security agents. The paper says that rather than indulge in writing reports deliberately intended to ruin the reputation of some personalities, they should focus on their vital duty which is to ensure the peace and stability of the nation. [Excerpt]
[AB301505 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION SPEECH

PA312243 Paris AFP in French 2151 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 31 Dec (AFP)--Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor today announced his resignation in a message broadcast over radio and television.

In his farewell speech, Senghor voiced his optimism concerning the economic and political future of Senegal, despite the international crisis.

Senghor explained his reasons for resigning and revealed that he turned down the introduction of a bill that would have made him "lifetime president."

"I always favored alternating; whether it involve parties through free elections or whether it be within the same party by leaving room for the youth," he said.

The president added that in 1960, after he was first elected president, he decided to retire at the end of his term but that idea fell through following a confrontation with his council president, Mamadu Dia.

Senghor, 74, also mentioned his age and even though he admitted to be in good physical shape, he said he cannot work 10 hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays, as the office requires.

"One must pass the torch on to youth," the president finished saying.

Talking about his successor, Abdou Diouf, Senghor revealed that the main international problems today are economic and financial, adding: "Diouf is an expert in the matter." He gave as evidence the fact that Diouf has authored two plans for economic stabilization and economic recovery in 1971 and 1980. Senghor stated that Diouf is "competent, honest and low-key." He said: "I might add that his personality is more firm than one might think. You will soon find out."

Senghor then summarized his 20 years in power: National independence was attained in 1960, the annual per capita income grew from \$16 to \$464 despite 9 years of drought, the employment rate tripled, the proportion of Senegalese capital in businesses grew from 5 to 34 percent, industry's contribution to the gross national product grew from 18 to 28 percent, and the mileage of paved roads tripled.

Senghor then noted that Senegal has the lowest prices for staples and industrial products in black Africa and that it is third after the Ivory Coast and Gabon with regard to the minimum wage, with 133.80 francs per hour.

Senghor cited a quadrupling of the number of students at the (?preschool) and grammar school level, an 8.5 percent increase in high school students, and a 13 percent increase in the number of (?college students). He was pleased with the progress made in meeting the demand for basic needs and stressed that (?cultural) expressions, literature, painting, sculpture and tapestry have come to life in Senegal.

Admitting that "everything is not perfect," Senghor added that a persistent struggle has been waged against corruption and mismanagement by 14 administrative control agencies.

He did not hide the fact that 4 difficult years, which are covered by the "recovery plan," await Senegal but he said that "offshore" oil will be exploited starting in 1983, that iron will be exploited in 1986 and that prospecting for peat, lignite and uranium is underway.

"A promising future lies ahead for our country," he finished saying, "if we know how to remain even more united on basic issues but even more aware and serious-minded, more methodical, organized, hardworking; if we know how to keep up democracy, that is, the pluralism of parties, by (?upholding) human rights and fundamental freedoms."

CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN--Saudi Arabia has given Senegal a loan of \$50 million to help overcome her economic difficulties. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

FREETOWN REPORTS STEVENS' INTERVIEW WITH 'PARIS-MATCH'

ABO20820 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has observed that difficulties arising out of economic shortfalls due to the repeated escalation of the price of oil lead to political problems experienced by several countries. President Stevens made this comment when answering questions put to him by the correspondent of the French newspaper PARIS-MATCH, (Mr Jean Edouard Belia), who also writes for another French newspaper, LE FIGARO.

President Stevens advocated a constant dialogue between the leadership and the people of every country so that there can be understanding and sympathy for government's efforts in ensuring the welfare of the society, particularly during periods of national economic stress.

Speaking about strikes and demonstrations, President Stevens declared that while he is not opposed to such channels of expression, there must be [words indistinct] prevailing conditions in third world countries under which such actions can be exploited to cause chaos and (?insecurity) in the society.

On the question of Sierra Leone's economic revival, Dr Stevens expressed optimism for the future. He cited the national agricultural program which, he said, is his government's number one priority and paid a tribute to the particular assistance currently being received by Sierra Leone from West Germany and [words indistinct] the World Bank for the implementation of agricultural development projects in the country, the Dutch Government for the (Tomobom) rice development project and the international agencies of FAO of the United Nations and also the International Fund for Agricultural Development, INFAD.

President Stevens also spoke of the national health program, particularly the establishment of the new modern central hospital. In the mining sector, the president talked of encouraging prospects in the search for oil in Sierra Leone's offshore well and the imminent start of Kimberlite diamond mining.

President Stevens then spoke of his government's concentrated effort in the development of a sound, viable tourist industry, which will earn the country much needed foreign exchange.

Finally, speaking about his hope for Sierra Leone in the next few years, the president said it was his wish to see the young people of Sierra Leone avail

themselves of the many opportunities and train for national leadership in the future. He also said it would be his avowed commitment to pass on his experience to the young, deserving cadres so that they can be of even greater service to the leadership and national development of Sierra Leone.

The PARIS-MATCH correspondent and two officials expressed their deep gratitude to the president for having granted them the interview inspite of his crowded schedule of activities. Present during the interview was the director general of broadcasting and head of the mass media, Mr Joseph Pindlay, Jr.

CSO: 4420

KISSINGER INTERVIEW ON HORN, INDIAN OCEAN REPORTED

LD021622 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, left here this morning after a short private visit to Somalia. Speaking to reporters shortly before his departure, Dr Kissinger said that his visit to Somalia was an extremely educational experience for him. I was very pleased to learn from the Somali president and his principal adviser about the situation confronting Somalia, the Indian Ocean and the Horn itself.

The former secretary said that he was always of the view that the Indian Ocean, the Horn and the Arabian Peninsula are of vital importance to the security and peace of the world. He added that there is a general agreement in the United States that the territorial integrity and independence of the countries in the region should be protected from Soviet expansionism, Soviet proxy and Soviet-equipped national forces. Dr Kissinger said that the problem of the Horn affected all the countries of the region and not only one. What is needed here is an overall approach to the problem so that these countries should not (?exist) under Soviet pressure and Soviet proxies [word indistinct]. He further stated that the Horn of Africa is a lifeline of oil supplies of the industrialized countries.

And therefore peace in the world cannot be indefinitely preserved if all disputes are settled by force.

Answering questions, Dr Kissinger said he has been personally recommending American military presence in the Indian Ocean for the last 2 years. Asked about what specific recommendations he will make to the president, Dr Kissinger said that although he was on a private visit here, he would be very strong to make it clear that it should be understood that Soviet expansionism and Soviet proxy forces should not have a free run in the area and that disputes must be settled peacefully.

In an exclusive interview with NBC television network, Dr Kissinger said that the independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in the area is of vital concern to the United States, and after Afghanistan there cannot be any more Soviet expansionism or expansionism by other countries equipped, trained and (?officered) by the Soviet Union. The former secretary said that it was inconceivable that the Reagan administration will diminish the level of aid to friendly countries in the world.

It seems to me that probably they will have a strategic discussion to see what really is needed to prevent the expansionism of Soviet power in the area. He said that it should be understood that the United States has an interest in the territorial integrity and independence of the nations that have vital strategic importance in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and Oman, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and others.

BRIEFS

BUDGET OUTLINED--In the 1981 budget, great emphasis has been laid on the development of the economic and social affairs sections, which have been allocated 57 percent of the budget, according to Somali Finance Minister Challe Muhammad (as heard) Ahmad Addou. Speaking to Ministry of Information reporters in his office this morning, the minister said the budget, which was approved yesterday evening by the National Assembly, will promote economic development with an allocation to economics-related ministries of 1,219,530,463 shillings, 41 percent of the budget. These ministries are agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industry, posts and telecommunications, commerce, public works, tourism, marine transport and ports, transport and civil aviation and finance. Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addou said the social-related ministries have been allocated 467,290,974 shillings. These ministries are education, higher education and culture, health, mineral and water development and revolutionary youth centers. The minister added that ministries related to general policy have been allocated 1,256,406,762 shillings. These ministries are defense, foreign affairs, justice and religion, presidency, state planning, social affairs, sports, information, local government, directorates of police, prisons, militia and the National Assembly. On the increase over last year's budget, the minister said this amounts to 136,200,956 shillings. [Text] [LD311752 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1113 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA]

KISSINGER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES--The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, arrived at Mogadishu Airport last night for a short visit to Somalia. On arrival Dr Kissinger was interviewed at the airport's VIP lounge by reporters from the Ministry of Information, [words indistinct] and foreign reporters. Asked about his visit, he described it as a special visit to the region for a close study of the situation in the Horn of Africa. Dr Kissinger said that he had been invited several times by the Somali Government to study the issues of the region, because the preservation of world peace depends on the (?balance) of power. Replying to a question on whether the talks he had with the Egyptian leaders would be similar to his talks with Somali leaders, Dr Kissinger said that Al-Sadat was his personal friend and that they had discussed various issues. During his visit to Somalia he plans to have discussions with Somali leaders. Asked how different the policies of President Carter and Mr Reagan were, as regards the issues of the Horn and the (?Gulf) Dr Kissinger said it was important to understand that American policy was not based on personalities but on U.S. interests. However, the Reagan administration would lay special emphasis on strategy and would do more to balance the power in this region. [Excerpt] [LD021204 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 2 Jan EA]

SOUTH AFRICA

'AFP' INTERVIEWS BLACK COMMUNITY LEADER

AB021405 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 Jan (AFP)--A leading black community leader, Mtsho Motlana, believes that the struggle against social oppression in South Africa could see an increase in armed struggle in 1981.

In an interview with Agence France-Presse today, Mr Motlana said one hopes and prays changes will not come through violence, but added he was not optimistic.

Mr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of [words indistinct] [unofficial] voice of most of the population of one million of the giant black township of Soweto, is one of just (?four) black African leaders still at liberty.

A former secretary general of the youth section of the banned African National Congress (ANC), he stressed the determination of young blacks who are denied such fundamental things as citizenship.

The black masses, he said, are becoming more politicized, and declared: We shall be able to defeat the system if we refuse to collaborate, to cooperate, in our own oppression.

Mr Motlana made clear that blacks are not asking the white men to jump in the sea. We think this country is rich enough and big enough for all of us. All we ask is: Let's share it.

He recognized that the election as U.S. President of Ronald Reagan, said to support the white minority regime more than the outgoing administration of Jimmy Carter, could be a negative factor.

But he added that reputed liberals such as President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy may have simply delayed the inevitable and that Mr Reagan might bring the issue much sooner.

Mr Motlana said that black workers had the economic power seriously to threaten the economy, and that if they did that, business interests would perhaps put pressure on the government.

He described the recent banning restrictions put on trades union leader Zwelakhe Sisulu of the Media Workers Association (MUSA) as a challenge to blacks and an obvious provocation.

Mr Sisulu, he said, was a great leader and would be missed.

Mr Motlana also described the government's policy of declaring the black Bantustans, or tribal homelands to be independent states as a cruel joke.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MARINE TRAINING--The first South African naval marines for service in the operational area have arrived at the northern South-west African border. Defense headquarters in Pretoria said the chief of the navy, Vice Admiral Edwards, had requested that a company-strength element of marines be sent to the operational area to gain practical experience in counterinsurgency techniques. Before being sent to the border, the marines went through 3 months of intensive counterinsurgency training with army units. A second group of marines would start training soon to replace the first group when it returned to carry out its primary task of protecting harbors and key points. Admiral Edwards said the purpose of the period of operational duty was to ensure that the marines were battle-hardened and experienced to protect South Africa's vital trade links and installations. [Text] [LD311348 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80]

ZBC CORRESPONDENT BANNED--The secretary general of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Comrade (Zelaci Sisulu) has been declared a banned person by the Pretoria regime. In a related incident the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in South Africa, Mr (Subrig Govinder) has been banned in terms of the Pretoria regime's internal security act. (Govinder) has been prohibited from working for the ZBC or any other branches of the media. Under the banning order the following restrictions have been applied to (Govinder): not to leave his home at any time except between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. or any day not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday; prohibited from entering any area set apart under any law for occupation of colored or Asiatic persons; prohibited from entering any place which constitutes the premises on which any publication as designated by the internal security act is prepared, compiled, printed or published. And finally the ZBC correspondent, Mr (Govinder), is prohibited from entering any place which constitutes the premises of any organization. [Excerpts] [LD301732 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Dec 80 CA]

MARION ISLAND VOLCANO--The 15 South Africans on Marion Island are quite safe in spite of volcanic activity on the small isle 1,500 miles south-east of Cape Town, a spokesman for the Department of Transport said in Pretoria yesterday. Conditions on the island had not changed during the past 24 hours and no violent eruption was expected, he said. The conditions on the island were under continuous observation. "Regular normal contact is maintained with Marion Island five times a day," he said, "but should the situation deteriorate we will be informed immediately." A major violent eruption such as at Mount St Helens in the United States would not occur on Marion Island, he said. The spokesman said the base station and its personnel--biologists, meteorologists and technicians--were not considered to be in danger unless an eruption occurred near them, and that seemed unlikely. "Even if this were to occur, there should be sufficient warning to evacuate the base and find safe shelter," he said. A team of geologists was planning to visit the island in April/May to investigate the eruption at Kaalkoppie and gather more information about the geological history of the island, he said. Signs of volcanic action were observed at Kaalkoppie by a team of biologists on November 10. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Dec 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAILAND--Tanzania and Thailand today established full diplomatic relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the move, which will involve an exchange of diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level, was aimed at promoting the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

[Text] [Dar Es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE RECEIVES ARMY OFFICERS, DISCUSSES PRODUCTION, UNLA

LD311850 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80 EA

[Text] President Milton Obote has reiterated that every Ugandan, irrespective of his profession, has a role to play in the rehabilitation of the nation. Dr Obote, who was meeting commanding officers of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] at his office in parliament buildings, told the officers that the future is there to be conquered and asked all Ugandans to redirect their minds to the future of Uganda.

As minister of foreign affairs, the president reported to the officers that Uganda is at peace with all her neighbors, adding that any security problem in the country must be from within and not external. Dr Obote called on the officers to take their profession seriously in order to reconstruct Uganda in the shortest possible time. He lamented that the government had inherited problems, adding that the country, instead of walking on six legs is now walking on one--coffee. This leg has also been infected with smuggling, and reported that he had charged the minister of state, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Col Omaria, to stop smuggling.

Dr Obote said that his government would encourage any capable Ugandan to increase production. As minister of finance, he said, our problem is not money but how to increase production. The president criticized some foreign governments for their unsympathetic stand on Uganda. It is unfortunate, he said, that they do not understand that the effects of the war cannot be eradicated overnight.

Dr Obote urged the officers not to mind about what the world says about the UNLA. You are a young army and your duty is to defend the lives and property of Ugandans, and if you do it, you will have contributed intelligently to the reconstruction of the country, he declared. The president said he is convinced that the people of Uganda do not want to go back to the experiences of the past. We must, he added, work in a united effort to rebuild our motherland. Dr Obote commended the soldiers for their effective contribution to the total liberation of Uganda.

Earlier, the vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muvanga, urged the soldiers to do their duty diligently in this new era. Mr Muvanga attributed the reinstatement of Dr Obote as president to God's providence, and pledged the army's support to him.

Colonel (David Ojwang) [words indistinct], on behalf of the officers, thanked the president for meeting them and assured him of the army's support in his endeavors to put the country back to normal. The meeting was also attended by the commander of the UNLA, Maj Gen Tito Okello; the chief of staff, Brig David Cyite Ojok; the minister of state, office of the president, Mr Rwakasisissi; the minister of state, office of the vice president, Mr Peter Otai, and the secretary for defense, Mr Peter Ochanda.

CSO: 4420

OBOTE ADDRESSES NATION ON HIS 55TH BIRTHDAY

LD291704 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Milton Obote has called on all Ugandans to resolve to rid the pearl of poverty, so as to build a wealthy society and prosperous country, as from next year.

President Obote, who was celebrating his 55th birthday at State House, Entebbe, has said that the standard of living in Uganda has sunk to the bottom, either because the implements and power to make us rich have disappeared or are in low capacity. If the people and the government can work together, he stressed, this country shall once again be the pearl of Africa.

Dr Obote went on to reiterate that the Ugandan People's Congress [UPC] Government will pursue vigorously the policy of reconciliation and no revenge, even if some people did not want it.

The president, describing his birthday as personal to him and his inner family, emphasized that, like the majority of Ugandans, he comes from the peasantry stock and he has always been a peasant and a worker.

He explained that Idi Amin's rule of terror exposed a lot of the shortcomings of Ugandans because, he went on, those who spoke about democracy and human rights did not mean what they said. He observed that to talk about those principles without the courage to implement them is useless. He, therefore, urged all Ugandans to work hard and build our moral fibre.

The president declared that Uganda is at peace with all her neighbors. Therefore, he pointed out, any problem in Uganda is purely internal and not external.

He expressed gratitude to Tanzania for helping Ugandans so that they could be liberated. Dr Obote told his guests that the Tanzania economy is suffering now because of her sacrifices. But he stressed that the price Tanzania wants Uganda to pay for their sacrifice is nothing more than complete unity in Uganda.

He appealed to women in the country to come out and fight for their rights and not expect special position to be given to them on a silver plate.

The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muvanga, likened Dr Obote to Moses, who delivered his people from bondage. Proposing a toast to the good health of the president, Mr Muvanga said that Dr Obote did a lot to contain the situation in Uganda before his return from exile. He said that Dr Obote committed the UPC against revenge and advised them to reconcile with the enemy and work for Uganda--one government and one parliament. He added that the president did a lot to ensure UPC victory in the recent general election.

The chief of state, Brigadier Oyite Ojok, cautioned that, although terror has been removed, there is still much engagement in magendo [graft] and corruption, which, he said, should be eliminated.

Earlier, President Obote, his wife, Miriam, and their younger son, (Edwin), cut the birthday cake, amid cheers.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

BINAISA REPORTED IN NAIROBI--Kampala--The former Ugandan president, Mr Godfrey Binaisa, recently freed from house arrest, is now in Kenya. Ugandan Government sources said Mr Binaisa and his wife Irene left Kampala last week and are in Nairobi. [Excerpt] [LD042026 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 04 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

UPPER VOLTA

ARMS DECREE RELATED TO NEW COUP PLOT

AB291500 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 29 Dec (AFP)--The new military rulers of Upper Volta this weekend ordered the surrender of all unauthorized firearms following discovery of an apparent further coup d'etat plot.

The move was part of a series of security measures announced on Voltan radio by a spokesman for the military committee for national recovery which seized power on November 25.

Those in possession of guns were ordered to surrender them to local police chiefs in return for receipts.

An informed source said the move was in connection with the discovery of a major arms traffic following the November coup and implicating a senior member of the ousted ruling party.

Inquiries, still at an early stage, suggested a plot to assassinate President Sangoule Lamizana who was deposed in the November coup, arrest opposition party leaders and set up a single party system, the source said.

(Upper Volta is one of the few African states to have had a multi-party system.)

The plot apparently called for General Lamizana to be killed during an independence day parade on 11 December.

The implicated member of the Democratic Voltan Party--a section of the Democratic African Assembly common to several former French colonies--would have modified the constitution and had himself made head of state.

The source declined to identify the supposed conspirator, but observers believe he could be the former president of the national assembly, Gerard Kango Ouedraogo.

There has been no official or semi-official statement regarding the plot story.

Among other measures announced on the weekend was a ban on the reopening of all places of alcoholic consumption in the New Year.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GAINS--Kinshasa, 26 Dec (AZAP)--Four days before the deadline of 31 December 1980, the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, declared during the weekly meeting of the Executive Council that he presided over this Friday at the Council Hall that Zaire has strictly conformed to the stabilization plan it signed with the IMF and that it also had performed well in terms of the required criteria such as public finance, savings, foreign debts and lastly prices [words indistinct]. Regarding the Mobutu Plan, the general commissioner for planning, Citizen Bokana Wondangela, announced during the Friday meeting that the financial rate over the period 1 January 1979 to 31 August 1980--that is 20 months--was 68 percent above the forecast. The rate of economic growth, which was a negative 7 percent in 1975, has now reached more than 1.67 percent, while the inflation rate, which was 126 percent in 1978, has today dropped to roughly 50 percent. [Excerpts] [AB292000 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1032 GMT 28 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CANADIAN RAILWAY AID--Lusaka, 30 Dec (AFP)--The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is to finance construction of a 26 km (16 mile) rail link between Mohinji, Malawi, and Chipata, Eastern Zambia, at a cost of 15 million kwacha (about U.S. \$12 million). Canadian High Commission First Secretary John Licharson said CIDA had asked the Canadian Treasury Board for the money, and that work on the project, including the building of terminal facilities at Chipata, was expected to start come time next year. After this portion has been constructed, Zambia planned to link up Chipata, nearly 600 km east of the Zambian capital, with Lusaka directly or with the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) at Serenje in the central province. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1729 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

COLUMNIST REVIEWS PROGRESS MADE IN 1980

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

THE YEAR 1980 draws to an end. It will be the end not only of a significant year for Zimbabwe, but the end of a traumatic decade in the increasingly volatile history of mankind.

I recall that before the end of the 60s, a certain religious sect circulated news to the effect that 1970 would see the end of the world. Of course this alarming piece of information invariably caused a ripple of fear and despondency among the converted, while non-believers dismissed it as the work of religious fanatics.

When nothing happened in 1970, this particular religious movement was emphatic in dissociating itself with the rumour, saying their own date of the impending annihilation of the world was 1975. Still nothing happened that year, and since then, no one has tried to hazard another guess as to when the world will disintegrate into nothingness.

This is not to say man, in his blundering ways, has not made his own contribution towards the ultimate armageddon and destruction of the world. Dogged by ubiquitous wars of genocide and an increased threat of a nuclear holocaust that could wipe out the world, we tend to view the end of each year as something of a feat and achievement.

So, at each year end, many people, anxious to make amends for their transgressions before the Almighty calls a halt to their lives because the lease has expired, make impassioned pledges to reform and open new chapters in their lives for the subsequent years. Resounding resolutions of personal emancipation are proclaimed with, forgive the imputation, feigned sincerity, while nations map out new strategies for the advancement of their peoples.

For Zimbabwe, the past year was the most important in history. It was on April 18 1980 that the country became a black majority ruled sovereign state after nearly 90 years of settler domination and colonialism.

To give special significance to the year, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, proclaimed it the year of the people's power. For Zimbabwe, 1980 heralded the coming of a new era of peace and reconciliation after seven years of a bloody racial confrontation between black and white Zimbabweans.

Now that the year draws to the end, it is time to take stock of the progress made in our transition to true nationhood. It is time to close ranks and take a hard, searching look at ourselves to see whether in our hearts of hearts, the things we have said and done as leaders or as ordinary citizens are truly in conformity with our goals or aims as an independent nation.

Anticlimax

A few weeks ago, a great deal of ballyhoo and excitement swept through the country, sometimes with parious effects, just before the nationwide local government elections. Ironically, however, the event itself turned out to be something of an anticlimax, and I am still to learn what all the fuss was about.

What is clear are certain inherent factors that emerged from the extensive electioneering preceding the election, which I believe can provide an invaluable lesson to Zimbabweans on the excesses and limitations of contemporary African politics.

Perhaps worth noting to begin with, is the seemingly inconsequential but vital fact that the recent election exercise marked a milestone in the country's efforts to consolidate its independence through the reconstitution of the organs of government administration to reflect the wishes and aspirations of the people.

By the same token, the event must serve as a yardstick with which to gauge the performance of our new Government in terms of commitment to their vows as representatives of the people.

The events of the pre-election period may now be just dirty water under the bridge. But that dirty water carried with it some pretty gruesome scenes, which for the many victims of the violence and lawlessness which often ensued, will be difficult to forget.

Still fresh in our minds is the senseless massacre of nearly 60 of our compatriots during the inane battle that took place at Gutumbane in Bulawayo. But recognising that no good can come out of witchhunting and recrimination, the whole Bulawayo spectacle must serve only as a bitter lesson to those whose political inexperience may have impaired their vision of the complexities of our situation.

For those in leadership, this is a time to reflect on their performance for the express purpose of appraising their own capabilities to cope with the incalculable demands of their onerous offices.

For the ordinary Zimbabwean, it is time to re-establish one's bearings and to re-examine one's attitudes to see whether they are in conformity with our expectations in independent Zimbabwe.

The world of today will not wait for Zimbabwe to gather its reins in the struggle for survival faced by global food shortages, disease and ignorance. Indeed, in our world of today, it is no longer a matter of what one needs for tomorrow, but what one can find for today.

Accepting this as the reality of the situation, then the question of inexperience must be allowed to become an indefinite defence against the accountability of those we voted into power to lead us.

We cannot bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich and pretend all is well when innocent lives continue to be lost in pointless killings. It would be obnoxious and foolhardy to ignore the ominous convulsions slowly turning our society into a cesspool of confused mentalities and impaired convictions.

Well worth remembering is that power is a treacherous companion, and if mishandled, can corrode a person's mental capabilities and confound his power of reason.

MAHACHI CALLS FOR END OF PARTY RIVALRY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, yesterday urged all political parties to be "sober" during the coming year about their rivalry, particularly in matters affecting the development of the country and its people.

Mr Mahachi said: "We are now going into a new year, the second year of our independence. Let us all learn from the mistakes we made in the past year."

The Deputy Minister was speaking in an interview about the difficulties the Government's rural development policy faced in some areas because of political rivalries.

He said the biggest obstacles to development had been encountered in the Rhoadoro and Beitbridge areas where leaders belonging to rival political parties had told people not to accept seed, fertiliser, equipment and even food distributed in those areas because, according to them, accepting meant support for ZANU (PF).

"...because some of the seed, fertiliser, equipment and food came from the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees, and some from the Agricultural Finance Corporation," Mr Mahachi said.

He added: "I want to warn that when a catastrophe such as famine, or hunger, strikes, it has no political affiliations. It does not choose whether to affect people of one tribe, one race, one colour or one political party.

"It affects all of us as a nation. This is why, in matters of development, we must all move ahead together. This is also why we must all recognise the fact that rivalry has its place, but in matters of development it has no place at all. As we move into the coming year we are all going to be sober about the whole thing."

Mr Mahachi said it was also important for people to distinguish between Government and party. Party matters were strictly party matters, but Government matters were for all the people.

Quoting examples, he said when the Government announced that primary education would be free, it did not say it would be free for children of members of ZANU (PF) alone, but for all children of the nation, irrespective of which party their parents supported.

"It is therefore ironical that while the distributions were refused in some areas on the grounds that they were ZANU (PF) distributions, no parent came forward to say his children would continue to pay school fees because the fees had been abolished by a ZANU (PF) Government," he said.

ALL PEOPLE

"As far as the Government is concerned, development policies affect all the people, not one party, one tribe, one race or one colour.

"There is no question of leaving anyone behind. Anyone who lags behind in matters of development is letting not only himself or herself down, but the country and the nation as a whole.

"So where development policies are concerned, we forget our political differences and our political ambitions. Everybody must work together for the success of those policies. This is what we must aim at in the coming year," he said.

GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES METAL EXPORT TAKEOVER

Mining Houses Concerned

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government wants to be the sole trader for Zimbabwe's mineral exports which bring in hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

At the moment the producers and mining houses are responsible for selling their products throughout the world. Only gold is sold by the Government.

Although no one in the industry will comment it is apprehensive about the plan. The mining houses

are especially concerned as they do not want to lose their long established trading contracts who are not only fully informed on prices but know all details of production and demand.

Producers say they are getting the best possible prices, built up on close relationships with brokers and traders throughout the world.

In some cases there is no control over prices as the London Metal Exchange is the market place for many minerals.

However, analysts, through considerable experience of the LME, can keep a sharp watch on demand and adjust production according to what they see the LME price will be several months ahead.

In most cases their predictions are remarkably accurate and this country similarly watches the foreign markets.

The Secretary for Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, declined to comment on the plan.

Dangers of Move

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

REPORTED moves by the Government towards taking over the selling of the nation's mineral production are understandable in the socialist climate of today but not necessarily in the interests of the country or the mining industry.

The people, the land, the minerals are the country's major resources and African governments, when they come to power, want to end what they term the exploitation of all three.

Mining is big business, it is one of the keys to the country's economy and prosperity and as such has to be handled with the greatest of care — and by experts. We are not suggesting Government could not set up a team of top salaried and mining experts but Zimbabwe has such a wide range of minerals that it would be difficult to co-ordinate handling under one central authority.

Other African countries have gone further: they have nationalised the mines — and then found it did not work. The present system of allowing mining companies to sell on the best possible market seems to be the most sensible and most profitable way of handling things.

As in many facets of Zimbabwean life from now on there is going to be greater Government and worker involvement but in the new order, as in the old, it is essential not to kill the goose which lay the golden eggs. And mining is a golden egg.

SIX TRADE PACTS SIGNED WITH SOCIALIST STATES SINCE FREEDOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

SIX bilateral trade agreements have so far been signed by Zimbabwe in the post-independence period. These were all with socialist countries, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said in a statement to the Herald yesterday.

According to the statement, agreements had been concluded with Bulgaria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Mozambique, Romania and Tanzania.

Agreements with several other countries were "under active consideration at the present time".

The agreements signed to date would come into effect from a prospec-

tive date when they would be published in the Government Gazette in terms of the Customs and Excise Act.

The main provision of all the agreements was that the parties accorded goods and produce originating in the other country most favoured nation treatment in their importation.

However, the statement said, the agreements all recognised the need for special exceptions in respect of trade relations with neighbouring countries, customs union, and free trade areas.

Most of the agreements included lists of the major commodities which each of the coun-

tries had available for export to the other. "These lists are indicative only and not restrictive."

The agreements generally provided for duty-free entry, in accordance with the laws of the importing country, of advertising materials, samples and goods imported temporarily for fairs and exhibitions.

There was normally a provision stipulating that payment for goods would be effected in freely convertible currencies, the statement said.

It added that provision was made for joint consultative committees to meet "from time to time" to consider and review aspects of implementation.

CSO: 4420

ABSORPTION OF GUERRILLAS INTO COMMERCE, INDUSTRY URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE vice-president of ZAPU (PF), Mr Josiah Chinamano, yesterday urged the Government to begin a policy of absorbing into commerce and industry those remaining guerillas who could not be taken into the National Army.

Speaking in an interview about his New Year wish for Zimbabwe, Mr Chinamano said the first thing he wanted was a rapid return to normality in the coming year.

He said: "While I wish a bright future for the people of Zimbabwe, I also recognise that certain things need to be done before a complete return to normality can be achieved.

"First, former guerillas who cannot be taken into the National Army need to be absorbed into commerce and industry.

"They cannot be forgotten," he said. "You cannot say to them: 'Give us your guns and go home', because that would only make the situation far worse than it is at the moment.

"So rapid progress towards the building of the National Army should be made.

"But obviously, not every former guerilla will be taken into the National Army, as the country cannot afford to have too large an army.

"This means that the bulk of the guerillas will have to be absorbed into commerce and industry, and the sooner this is done, the quicker the return to normality."

Mr Chinamano said this would also depend on the capability of the country's economy, whose expansion in order to absorb them would also depend on capital from local sources and those abroad.

Mr Chinamano, warned, however, that such capital would never come when the country was not peaceful, and when political parties continued to make war noises which were detrimental to Government measures for reconstruction and resettlement.

He said he hoped the two major political parties, ZANU (PF) and ZAPU (PF), would continue to hold meetings like the one they held a week ago to iron out the differences between them that threatened the peace of the nation.

"Such meetings, held frequently, would not only ventilate various viewpoints about their differences, but would also map out a future that would be to the liking of all Zimbabweans," he said.

Adding to the communique issued after last week's meeting, he said the two parties were aware of the need for peace and prosperity.

He said there was a common understanding that it was necessary in the interests of the country and its people to forget past feuds and join hands for progress and development.

No divergence

Mr Chinamano said he was pleasantly surprised that in the various contributions at the meeting there was no divergence of views about the future of the country.

"I cannot divulge the details of our discussions. But I can say both parties frankly expressed their grievances. We told them what we were not happy about, and ZANU frankly told us what they were not happy about.

"In the end we decided to set up a joint committee to keep both parties informed of further grievances or actions threatening the peace of Zimbabwe. I think that was a very appropriate thing to do," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EXODUS FEAR UNFOUNDED--Predictions of a Christmas exodus of whites from Zimbabwe seem to have been exaggerated. There is little evidence to suggest that any more people are leaving the country than is usual for the time of year. Though some removal firms say they are getting more inquiries than usual about moves to South Africa, the majority say there is no sign of any dramatic increase in the number of people leaving. Mr RO Kershaw, area secretary for the Automobile Association in Matabeleland, said in Bulawayo yesterday: "The association has not experienced any significant increase in the overall number of touring documents issued or hotel bookings arranged this December compared with the same month last year." One removals firm said that though people were leaving Zimbabwe many were coming into the country. A spokesman said every truck his firm had sent to South Africa in the last three weeks had returned with a full load. The returning trucks were filled with the belongings of former Rhodesians returning now the war is over and with those of others, mainly British, who had emigrated to South Africa and who now feel they could be in for "a dose of what Rhodesia got" if they stay there. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 1]

SAUDI AID--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, yesterday received a cheque for U.S. \$5 million from the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Fouad S. Hussein, for the Government's programme of resettlement and basic reconstruction. The event was doubly significant. For it marked the full achievement of the Government's target of \$110 million in grants from international donors for the country's immediate reconstruction and resettlement needs, according to a Treasury source. And, according to United Nations sources, it also marked Saudi Arabia's first injection of bilateral humanitarian aid into the Third World. Receiving the cheque in Salisbury, Senator Nkala pointed out that Saudi Arabia and Zimbabwe shared a common heritage of underdevelopment. He noted that the two countries were currently engaged in "talking about a number of things." And Saudi Arabia, which observed sanctions during UDI, would be "placed in the position it was before the war." In reply, the Saudi Ambassador to Zambia said his country had no political or economic motives for having provided Zimbabwe with the U.S. \$5 million grant. "We do not need to market our products--they market themselves," Mr Hussein said. He added that Zimbabweans had proved to be "excellent freedom fighters" and, when it came to statesmanship, he hoped the country would perform equally well. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Dec 80 p 4]

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